

Madagascar is quite a new area for the genus *Naiadites*, and it has not yet been recorded from the Karoo formation of South Africa, which contains other forms of fresh-water bivalves, such as *Palæomutela* and *Palæanodonta*. Some years since Professor Amalitzky described several forms of this genus from the Russian Permian, but on a closer study he found that they were *Anodonta*-like shells and differed materially from the original type of *Naiadites* of 1860; he therefore founded the new genus *Palæanodonta* for the reception of those species (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1895, vol. li. pp. 346, 347). It is now generally recognized that Salter's *Anthracoptera* of a later date is the equivalent of Dawson's *Naiadites*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I. FIGS. 6-11.

Upper Palæozoic (Permo-Carboniferous) Mollusca from Andogozo, on the Mahavavy River, North-western Madagascar; presented to the British Museum by the collector, Mr. George G. Dixon.

Figs. 6, 7. Planorbis dixonii, sp. n. $\times 4$. Fig. 6 = basal disc view; fig. 7 = counterpart of same, with obscure evidence of inner whorls.

Fig. 8. Naiadites madagascariensis, sp. n. Internal face of nodule showing the gregarious nature of the valves, slightly enlarged.

Fig. 9. External aspect of a right valve. { Drawn from wax

Fig. 10. " " " left valve. { impression. $\times 4$.

Fig. 11. Interior of a left valve showing pallial line. $\times 4$.

III.—*Descriptions of Oriental Capsidæ.*

By W. L. DISTANT.

[Concluded from vol. iv. p. 523.]

AZIZUS, gen. nov.

Head deflected in front of eyes, longer than broad, eyes large and globose, prominently projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ somewhat long and robust, first joint stoutest, a little longer than head, slightly curved, second joint nearly three times as long as first, third about two-thirds the length of second and nearly twice as long as fourth; rostrum passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum nearly twice as broad at base as long and nearly three times as broad as anterior margin, the basal margin concave, transversely constricted near anterior margin, the anterior area with a small tubercle on each lateral margin, the lateral

margins oblique, the disk strongly deflected anteriorly; scutellum large, broad at base, moderately deflected posteriorly; corium about three times as long as broad, its apical margins subtruncate, the lateral margins nearly straight; cuneus longer than broad; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex, with an elongate, oblong, posteriorly truncate cell before cuneus and a very small cell at base, anterior and intermediate legs of moderate size, the tibiæ spinulose; posterior legs mutilated in typical specimen.

This genus I include in the division Teratodellaria as used in my Indian enumeration.

Azizus basilicus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum black, very finely and obscurely palely pilose; antennæ with the first and fourth joints castaneous, the second and third joints ochraceous; clavus and corium dull castaneous brown, distinctly, thickly, finely, palely pilose, the extreme costal margin of the latter ochraceous; cuneus pale bright castaneous, pilose as on corium; membrane fuscous, with iridescent reflections; body beneath fuscous brown; anterior and intermediate femora castaneous, tibiæ and tarsi pale ochraceous, coxæ and acetabulæ more or less testaceous (posterior legs mutilated in typical specimen); structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bengal; Pusa (*Lefroy*).

Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy sent me a single example of this species.

SEREBÆUS, gen. nov.

Head globose, longer than broad, apically acuminate, anteriorly deflected, eyes small, moderately adpressed, their posterior margins reaching base of head; antennæ slender, first joint distinctly thickened and inwardly finely spinulose, second about three times as long as first and subequal in length to third, fourth about half as long as third; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base twice as broad as long and nearly three times as broad as anterior margin, posterior margin concave, exposing the mesonotum, lateral margins sinuately oblique, a short distinct anterior collar, behind which it is obscurely transversely impressed; scutellum small, tumid, transversely impressed; corium (including cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ; cuneus a little longer than broad, the apex subacute; membrane

considerably passing the abdominal apex; legs somewhat slender, the femora moderately thickened, the posterior tibiæ spinulose, posterior tarsi with the first joint a little longer than second.

In the Indian enumeration this genus may be placed near *Tyraquellus*.

Serebæus discriminatus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum castaneous brown, eyes dull sanguineous; antennæ pale ochraceous, the basal joint castaneous; corium pale greyish, subhyaline, base of clavus and a transverse broad fascia crossing corium and apex of clavus fuscous brown; cuneus bright, pale castaneous; membrane pale fuliginous with iridescent reflections; body beneath sanguineous, legs and rostrum stramineous, spinules to the posterior tibiæ fuscous; first joint of antennæ longly spinulose anteriorly; lateral pronotal margins with a few long hairs; scutellum and corium distinctly palely pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

DIOCLERUS, gen. nov.

Head strongly deflected anteriorly, viewed from above short and broad, eyes prominent, oblique, considerably extending beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint a little longer than pronotum, slightly thickened near base, second joint twice as long as first, third a little more than half the length of second; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum thickly punctate, at base about one-third broader than long, and three times broader than anterior margin, a distinct narrow anterior collar, behind which it is transversely impressed, and on the anterior area centrally longitudinally sulcate, basal and anterior margins truncate, the lateral margins oblique; scutellum small, broadly subtriangular, finely obscurely pilose; corium (including cuneus) subequal in length to posterior tibiæ, excluding costal area and including clavus distinctly thickly punctate and subpilose, the costal margin moderately convex, narrowing to apex, cuneus slender, longer than broad, pilose; membrane almost as long as corium (excluding cuneus), and with a longitudinal posteriorly curved cell on basal area; legs of moderate length, pilose.

In the Indian enumeration this genus may be placed between *Cyrtorrhinus* and *Zanchius*.

Dioclerus præfectus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and body beneath golden-yellow; corium, cuneus, membrane, and legs pale stramineous; eyes and an apical spot to abdomen black; antennæ fuscous brown, the basal joint obscure stramineous; apices of femora slightly infuscate, tarsal claws black; corium with a small dark spot on each side of claval apex, the costal area impunctate and thus appearing paler in hue; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 4 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

DORTUS, gen. nov.

Head longer than broad, but very strongly deflected in front of eyes, which are large and prominent and extend beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ longly pilose, first joint about as long as head, scarcely thickened, second more than twice as long as first, third and fourth together shorter than second; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ; pronotum at base much broader but not twice as broad as long, but more than twice broader than anterior margin, a very narrow anterior collar, transversely impressed before anterior margin, and thus enclosing two transverse callosities, with the exception of which the surface is thickly punctate, lateral margins sinuately oblique, lateral posterior margins oblique, truncate before scutellum; scutellum moderately tumid, subtriangular; corium (excluding cuneus) about as long as posterior tibiæ; clavus and corium (excepting costal area) thickly punctate, cuneus nearly as broad at base as long, and longly pilose; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex, its greatest length equal to that of corium (excluding cuneus); legs of moderate length, strongly pilose, femora only moderately thickened, the posterior femora slightly more so.

Near *Cyrtorrhinus*, Fieb.

Dortus primarius, sp. n.

Head pale brownish ochraceous, centrally longitudinally darker in hue, eyes black; antennæ ochraceous, pilose, apex of the second joint black, third and fourth joints fuliginous, base of third ochraceous; pronotum pale brownish ochraceous, thickly punctate, the lateral margins broadly piceous, the transverse anterior callosities smooth; scutellum pale brownish ochraceous, with a central longitudinal piceous

fascia and faintly transversely wrinkled; clavus and pronotum pale brownish ochraceous, thickly more darkly punctate, the costal area paler and impunctate, cuneus ochraceous, the apical area piceous, somewhat longly pilose; membrane pale fuliginous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, lateral margins of sternum and abdomen and apical area of abdomen broadly piceous; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 5 mm.

Hab. Tenasserim; Myitta (*Doherty*).

SOHENUS, gen. nov.

Head considerably longer than broad, tumid, eyes somewhat small and adpressed and placed about midway between base and apex, the apical area strongly deflected in front of eyes, the basal area moderately attenuated from eyes to posterior margin; antennæ rather long, first joint shorter than head, second three times as long as first, third almost as long as second and half as long again as fourth; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum much broader at base than long and more than twice broader than anterior margin, three transverse impressions before anterior margin, the basal area gibbous and deflected to the first transverse impression, and the lateral margins to that impression a little convexly oblique, remaining lateral margins to apex distinctly dislocated at the remaining impressions, posterior margin angularly concave; scutellum about as long as broad at base, strongly deflected posteriorly and transversely impressed near middle, the lateral margins moderately concavely sinuate; corium (including cuneus) as long as head, pronotum, and scutellum together, the costal margin strongly concavely sinuate, apex of clavus almost reaching base of cuneus, which is a little broader than long; membrane about half the length of corium (including cuneus); legs long, posterior tibiæ about as long as scutellum and hemelytra together, posterior tarsi with the first joint a little longest.

Allied to *Armachanus*, Dist., but with the head longer, and with no apical spinous protuberance, &c.

Sohenus proditus, sp. n.

Pale cinnamomeous; eyes black; corium with a somewhat oblique white fascia crossing it and greater part of clavus a little beyond middle, apical inner area of corium somewhat infuscate, membrane fuliginous; antennæ with the first, second, and fourth joints pale fuscous brown, third joint pale ochraceous; scutellum darker and a little more castaneous in

hue; head, pronotum, and scutellum very finely obscurely punctate; head beneath, rostrum, sternum, and legs ochraceous; abdomen beneath (excepting base) piceous; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

BADEZORUS, gen. nov.

Head robust, subtriangular, about as long as broad, centrally moderately arched, obscurely transversely striate; antennæ with the first joint thickened, shorter than head, second joint three times as long as first, third and fourth joints subequal in length and together little more than the length of second; rostrum not quite reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum at base about twice as long as broad and less than twice as broad as anterior margin, moderately deflected anteriorly, the lateral margins oblique, the posterior angles obtusely rounded; scutellum broad, subtriangular; corium (including cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ, cuneus broad, at base considerably broader than long; membrane passing abdominal apex, its greatest length almost equalling that of corium (excluding cuneus); legs of moderate length, longly spinulose, the posterior femora distinctly thickened, posterior tarsi with the first and second joints subequal in length.

This genus seems to be clearly located in the division *Camptotylaria*, Reut.

Badezorus tyrianus, sp. n.

Head dull greyish; antennæ obscure ochraceous, the first joint (more or less) and the base of the second joint piceous; pronotum and scutellum virescent, sparsely palely pilose; corium dull greyish, the clavus virescent, the costal area strongly palely pilose, cuneus dull greyish, darkly pilose, at the internal angle with a small black punctate spot; membrane dull greyish, with pale fuscous mottlings; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, posterior femora apically black, tibiæ spotted with black, and from these spots on the posterior tibiæ the spinules arise in pairs, all the spinules black, apices of tarsi black; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Punjab; Lahore (*Annandale*).

ACRATHEUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, strongly depressed anteriorly, a little centrally foveately impressed between the eyes, which are of moderate size, reach the base of head, and obliquely slightly project beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ slender, first joint almost as long as head, second twice as long as first, third and fourth subequal in length, each a little shorter than second; rostrum robust, reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum anteriorly deflected at a short distance from base, thickly strongly punctate, the lateral margins acute, at base twice as broad as long and about one and a half times as broad as anterior margin, anterior and posterior margins truncate, the lateral margins oblique, posterior lateral angles subprominent; scutellum small, broad, subtriangular, a little longitudinally elevate and on lateral areas punctate; corium (including cuneus) as long as posterior tibiæ, including clavus thickly punctate, posteriorly widened and rounded, cuneus very much broader than long, interiorly transversely angulate, cuneal fracture profound; membrane longly passing the abdominal apex, its greatest length almost equalling that of corium without cuneus; legs of moderate length, not spinulose.

To be placed in the division Laboparia and by the profound cuneal fracture near *Bilia*, Dist.

Acratheus nocturnus, sp. n.

Head orange-yellow, eyes black; antennæ stramineous, apical joint infuscate; pronotum, scutellum, and corium black; cuneus greyish white, with the basal marginal area black; membrane pale fuscous, with a large greyish-white spot on lateral margin; head beneath orange-yellow or pale reddish; sternum and abdomen black; legs and rostrum pale stramineous; apices of tarsi black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Bhogaon, Purneah Distr. (*Paiva*); Calcutta (Ind. Mus.); Kumaon, Bhim Tal, 4500 feet (*Annandale*).

ARISTOBULUS, gen. nov.

Head about as broad as long, strongly deflected in front of eyes, which are situate at base of head and project beyond the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ pilose, with the first joint a little shorter than head and with a few long hairs, second more than twice as long as first, gradually moderately

thickened on apical half, where it is also more strongly pilose, third twice as long as fourth and together as long as second; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base about one and a half times as broad as long and about one-third longer than anterior margin, the lateral margins rather roundly oblique, the anterior area transversely bi-callose, the posterior area transversely striate; scutellum triangular, transversely constricted near base; corium covering about two-thirds of the abdomen, longitudinally ridged, apical and lateral margins a little rounded, cuneus and membrane undeveloped; abdomen widened posteriorly, deflected on its apical area and pilose; legs of moderate length; tibiæ pilose.

Somewhat allied to the Palæarctic genus *Euryopocoris*.

Aristobulus filius, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium shining piceous black; abdomen above and body beneath shining jet-black; legs pale ochraceous; body shortly, finely, greyishly pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Darjiling, 6000 ft.

SAMPSIGERAMUS, gen. nov.

Head broader than long, anteriorly deflected; eyes small, situate at base of head, scarcely projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ moderately slender, first joint shorter than head, second about three times as long as first, third shorter than second, but considerably longer than fourth; rostrum distinctly passing the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base more than twice as broad as long and about half as broad again as anterior margin, deflected on anterior half, very obscurely transversely callose on anterior area, anterior and posterior margins truncate, lateral margins a little roundly oblique, the posterior angles obtusely rounded; scutellum subtriangular; corium (excluding cuneus) about as long as posterior tibiæ, including clavus twice as long as broad; cuneus about as broad at base as outwardly long; membrane considerably passing abdominal apex, its greatest length as long as intermediate tibiæ; head, pronotum, scutellum, corium, and cuneus densely pilose; legs spinulose, the tibiæ more thickly and strongly so, the femora, especially the posterior, distinctly thickened; posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest.

The position of this genus is near the Palæarctic *Plagiotyphus*, Scott.

Sampsigeramus pilosulus, sp. n.

Head obscure dull ochraceous, thickly pilose; antennæ piceous black, the second joint centrally broadly annulated with dull ochraceous, eyes black; pronotum thickly strongly pilose and darkly granulose, dull ochraceous, the disk more or less discoloured and darker in hue; scutellum somewhat palely piceous, thickly strongly pilose and darkly granulose; corium somewhat palely piceous, the costal area and cuneus pale ochraceous, strongly, thickly, darkly pilose; membrane very pale fuliginous with paler mottlings, especially at the apices of the cells; body beneath black, finely pilose; legs ochraceous, annulated with black, the posterior femora much more distinctly so than the anterior or intermediate femora, tibial spinules long, black, placed in pairs at the black annulations, apices of the tarsi black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Hakgata (*Green*).

On *Anaphalis oblonga*, D. L. (*E. E. Green*).

RAGMUS, gen. nov.

Head as long as broad, deflected anteriorly, eyes globular, of moderate size, placed at base of head, scarcely projecting beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first joint shorter than head, slightly thickened and with two spinules, second joint more than three times as long as first and spinulose; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum at base more than twice as broad as long and less than twice as broad as anterior margin; posterior margin concave, exposing the mesonotum, two transverse callosities before anterior margin, the lateral margins oblique; scutellum subtriangular; corium (including cuneus) only slightly longer than posterior tibiæ; cuneus as broad at base as outwardly long and distinctly longly sparsely pilose; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex; legs of moderate length, anterior and intermediate femora slightly, posterior femora much more distinctly spinulose, tibiæ distinctly, longly spinulose; posterior tarsi with the basal joint longest.

Ragmus importunitas, sp. n.

Pale ochraceous, probably more virescent in living specimens; eyes and third and fourth joints of antennæ piceous black; head with two transverse darker impressions in front of eyes and a more or less distinct central foveation near

base; cuneus distinctly, more or less darkly, sparsely pilose; membrane hyaline; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous, anterior and intermediate femora slightly, posterior femora more distinctly spotted with black, tibiæ (the anterior less prominently so) spotted with black, the spinules black and placed near the black spots, apices of the tarsi black; other characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

Punctures leaves of *Crotalaria verrucosa* and *C. incarna* (*E. E. Green*).

Ragnus pellucidus, sp. n.

Allied to *R. importunitas*, but smaller, paler, and somewhat uniformly greyish ochraceous; antennæ concolorous, the third and fourth joints not piceous; legs more obscurely spotted with black.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Simla Hills; Dharampur, 5000 ft. (*Annandale*). Punjab; Lahore (*Annandale*). Malabar; Cochin State, Ernakulam (*Annandale*).

This species seems to be quite distinct from its Ceylonese ally, which is perfectly constant in a long series sent to me by Mr. Green.

Psallus kurseongensis, sp. n.

♂. Black, thickly palely pilose; lateral margins of the corium narrowly ochraceous; cuneus sometimes pale castaneous, its basal and apical margins more or less distinctly pale ochraceous; membrane fuliginous, the cellular and apical margins paler; body beneath black, greyishly pilose; legs ochraceous, apices of anterior and intermediate femora, posterior femora (excluding basal areas), bases of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, macular annulations to posterior tibiæ, and the apices of the tarsi black; first and second joints of antennæ black, third and fourth palely fuscous, first joint as long or nearly as long as head, second joint more than twice the length of first; rostrum ochraceous, about reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum with a transverse foveate impression on each side of anterior area; tibiæ spinulose, the spinules on the posterior tibiæ inserted at the black spots; femora moderately but distinctly thickened, the posterior femora more distinctly so.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm.

Hab. E. Himalayas; Kurseong, 5000 ft. (*Ind. Mus.*).

IDATIUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, not foveately sulcate between the eyes, which project considerably beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first and second joints moderately thickened, the first distinctly shorter than head, second four times the length of first, third and fourth slender, but together not so long as second; rostrum robust, reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum at base twice as broad as long and about twice as broad as at anterior margin, deflected anteriorly, the lateral margins a little roundly oblique, the posterior margin subtruncate; scutellum somewhat large and triangular, moderately transversely impressed before middle; corium (excluding cuneus) considerably longer than second joint of antennæ; cuneus with the basal and outer margins subequal in length; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex, with a distinct basal cell; posterior femora moderately thickened, posterior tibiæ spinulose.

Idatius priscillianus, sp. n.

Black; eyes black; antennæ with the basal joint brownish ochraceous, second joint black, with its basal area brownish ochraceous, third and fourth joints palely fuscous, basal area of third ochraceous; cuneus with two greyish spots near base; membrane pale fuliginous; body beneath black; legs ochraceous, posterior femora castaneous, the spinules to the posterior tibiæ and the apices of the tarsi black; pronotum and scutellum shining black, faintly transversely striate; corium obscurely pilose and finely punctate; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Bengal; Paresnath, 4000 to 4500 ft. (*Annandale*). Simla Hills; Dharampur, 5000 ft. (*Annandale*).

SEJANUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, deeply, broadly, roundly, foveately sulcate between the eyes, which are large and project beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ with the first and second joints moderately thickened, the second more robust than the first, which is short and about the length of the eyes, second joint about five times the length of first, third and fourth slender, third about twice as long as first, fourth as long as first; rostrum robust and reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum twice as broad as

long, the lateral margins oblique, posterior margin subtruncate; scutellum somewhat large and triangular; corium (excluding cuneus) about as long as second joint of antennæ, cuneus with the basal and outer margins subequal in length, angularly narrowed at apex; membrane considerably passing the abdominal apex with a single basal cell; legs mutilated in typical specimen.

This genus is founded on a single specimen sent me by Mr. Green from Ceylon, and although wanting the legs cannot be left out of the enumeration of the *Capsidæ* of British India.

Sejanus funereus, sp. n.

Black; eyes castaneous brown; antennæ with the basal joint brownish ochraceous, the second joint black, with its basal area brownish ochraceous, third and fourth joints stramineous; cuneus with two basal greyish spots; membrane fuscous, the margins paler; rostrum black, its basal area brownish ochraceous; body beneath black; corium shortly, finely, palely pilose; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Ceylon (*Green*).

This species was contained in some miscellaneous sweepings kindly collected for me by our helpful friend Mr. E. E. Green.

SABACTUS, gen. nov.

Head about as long as broad, deflected and narrowed in front of eyes, which are transverse and strongly project beyond the anterior margins of the pronotum; antennæ slender, first joint shorter than head, second about four times as long as first, third longer than fourth and together distinctly shorter than second; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ; pronotum at base twice as broad as long and about two and a half times as broad as anterior margin, moderately convex, deflected anteriorly, the basal margin before scutellum truncate, oblique towards posterior angles; scutellum subtriangular; corium (excluding cuneus) as long as second joint of antennæ, including clavus and cuneus twice as long as broad, cuneus considerably broader than long; posterior femora moderately thickened, intermediate and posterior tibiæ spinulose.

A genus to be placed near *Campylomma*, Reut.

Sabactus institutus, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous; eyes, a small spot at apex of claval suture, and the apex of cuneus black; antennæ ochraceous,

third and fourth joints palely fuscous; lateral areas of corium and the cuneus pale ochraceous; membrane pale fuliginous, the margins pale ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, intermediate and posterior tibiæ finely spotted with black, the spinules black; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Length 3 mm.

Hab. Ceylon; Peradeniya (*Green*).

IV.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—XXIV.
By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

Ashmeadiella howardi, sp. n.

♀.—Length about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Similar to *A. gillettei*, Titus, but smaller, the femora and tibiæ entirely black; ventral scopa white; tegulæ amber-colour; fifth and sixth dorsal abdominal segments pruinose, with fine white hair. The first three abdominal segments are red, the rest black, abruptly contrasting; the abdominal hair-bands are white and distinct.

♂.—Resembles the female, but flagellum black beneath, and first three abdominal segments red only at sides. The end of the abdomen has the usual four teeth; the median ones quite long and pallid, the lateral triangular and oblique. The wings are slightly dusky.

Hab. ♀ (=type), San Gabriel Mts., Los Angeles County, California, 3000 feet, June 16, 1909 (*F. Grinnell, Jr.*); ♂, Pasadena, California, May 31, 1909 (*F. Grinnell, Jr.*).

This is evidently the species discovered by Dr. L. O. Howard at La Mesa, California, in April 1898, referred to by Mr. Titus in *Proc. Entom. Soc. Washington*, vol. vi. p. 100.

Alcidamea grinnelli, sp. n.

♀.—Like *A. simplex* (Cresson), except that the mesothorax is much more regularly and evenly punctured, the tegulæ are pellucid testaceous, and the wings are darker, especially in the region about the stigma. Mandibles tridentate; flagellum ferruginous beneath; ventral scopa white; first r. u. entering second s.m. about as far from base as second from apex. The eyes are pale brownish and much narrower than in *Ashmeadiella meliloti* (Ckll.).

Hab. San Gabriel Mts., near Pasadena, California, 1750 feet, July 15, 1909 (*F. Grinnell, Jr.*).